

towns and villages where real people live and work. I would like to talk about one such village today.

The village of Tannersville, NY, is nestled in the majestic peaks of the Catskill Mountains in Greene County. Early on, the tanning industry was thriving and was the focal point of the region, behest the name Tannersville. However, the arrival of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad in 1882 brought a tourist boom to the village which still exists today. This boom prompted the building of new roadside stores, sidewalks, and expanded streets leading to vacation hideaways in the countryside. This industry contributed to the rapid expansion of Tannersville's public services not to mention the village's cultural heritage. The influx of part-time neighbors such as Mark Twain and Maude Adams made musicals, stage performances, and dancing all a part of life in Tannersville.

Mr. Speaker, massive fires coupled with the devastation of the Great Depression in the 1930's couldn't keep this village down. Following World War II the tourist industry again resurfaced and with the arrival of nearby Hunter Mountain ski slope and other winter recreation spots, there was a new focus on tourism. Now, the various village shops, inns, and restaurants offer both hometown hospitality and down home charm to the thousands of tourists who flock to this picturesque mountaintop community throughout all seasons.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in representing the people like those who make their home in Tannersville. They truly reflect those traditional American qualities of pride and community which made our Nation great. Just ask anyone who visits the area from near or far and they'll tell you the citizens of Tannersville exemplify the terms courtesy and hospitality while offering a sincere sense of camaraderie. These characteristics are most definitely a product of their history and way of life making Tannersville an ideal place to work and raise a family or vacation year round.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all Members rise with me today and salute the village of Tannersville on their 100th anniversary and wish the people there many more years of prosperity and comfort.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOMAS RIVER CENTER

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 3, 1995*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Tomas River Center [TRC] on its 10th anniversary.

TRC was established in 1985 by a group of visionary college presidents and chief executive officers of major corporations. Named after former University of Riverside chancellor, Tomas Rivera, an accomplished scholar and community activist, the center is a national institute for policy studies. It conducts relevant and timely research and policy analysis on issues important to the U.S. Latino community.

As the Nation's premier Latino organization for policy analysis and research, TRC strives to foster sound public policies and programs concerning the Latino community, particularly

in the areas of education, immigration, and civic empowerment.

TRC's rigorous research and critical analysis has consistently led to a better understanding of the needs of the Latino population. TRC conducted an extensive analysis of 1990 census data to provide information available on ethnicity, employment, and income for use in the affirmative action debate. TRC is currently researching the availability of computers in the classrooms and homes of Latino students to determine whether they are receiving the education needed to participate in 21st century society.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize the Tomas Rivera Center on the occasion of its 10th anniversary and I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes and continued success to TRC.

#### THE BUDGET CRISIS

**HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 3, 1995*

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, my fellow Oklahoman, Paul Harvey, recently gave this commentary on the budget debt and the cronic budget deficit. This reemphasizes the importance of our work on balancing the budget within the next 7 years and reversing the trend of Federal budgets of the past. It is important for Congress to continue working to restore fiscal integrity to the Federal Government.

[Paul Harvey commentary follows:]

#### TOO MANY ALARMS

There are too many alarms going off: Americans are refusing to heed any of them.

Seismologists predict quakes which may or may not happen and about which we can't do anything anyway.

Even the sky is falling, as ten thousand hunks of space junk wait their turn for re-entry.

Daily headlines threaten us with invasions of killer ants, killer bees and killer diseases for which we have no cure.

And so it is that it is that a time bomb more certain than any of these is mostly ignored.

We are about to be buried alive under a national debt of 4.8 trillion dollars and it's growing 10 thousand dollars a second!

But are not both the President and the Congress promising to defuse the bomb? They are.

President Clinton says he can balance the budget in ten years; Congress talks of doing it in seven.

But nobody is doing it!

And history justifies anxiety.

The President who promises to balance the budget in ten years told Larry King in June of 1992 that he'd accomplish that objective in five years.

However, instead of presenting a balanced budget in 1993—the year he took office—he increased our debt by \$253 billion.

Then, instead of presenting a balanced budget in 1994, he increased our debt another \$203 billion.

Then, instead of presenting a balanced budget for 1995, he proposed a budget that would increase our debt another \$320 billion.

Then, instead of promoting Congress' plan to balance the budget in seven years, he's threatening to veto it claiming that that's going too fast!

Now, a full three years after Mr. Clinton promised to present a five-year plan to bal-

ance the budget, he is promising—oh, so promising—to balance the budget in ten.

If the situation were less dire . . . if the time bomb were not so big and so unstable perhaps we could wait and see and hope and pray that this time—this time—something will be done.

We must not wait.

Even Newt Gingrich says it may take ten years. We may not have ten years.

Every child born today will pay a lifetime tax rate of over 82%.

Every child born tomorrow will pay \$187,000 in taxes for the interest on what we owe.

That's just the interest . . . \$187,000 in interest on our debt.

Every American man, woman and child will owe \$24,000 by the year 2000, and that, by the way, is just one presidential election away.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 2, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the cuts proposed in the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill, and particularly for title I compensatory education.

This House is proposing to cut the lifeline of education for disadvantaged children in this country—known as title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Remember all the horror stories you've heard about little Johnny who can't read? Remember the report about the huge number of 17-year-olds in this country who had been given high school degrees but who couldn't read or write? Title I is the remedial program that is putting a stop to illiteracy among young children that carries over to adulthood.

Title I services are paid for with Federal dollars which local folks can't afford to pay for themselves—or at least, not without raising taxes.

Mr. Chairman, I represent 16 counties in West Virginia. My 16-county, title I children stand to lose more than \$5 million in fiscal year 1996 title I funds.

I am here to tell you, Mr. Chairman, there is no way that my 16 counties can afford to raise taxes to replace \$5 million in lost title I dollars next year.

Is there anyone here on this floor whose district can afford to raise taxes in order to replace Federal title I dollars?

Mr. Chairman, education cuts don't heal. They bleed and stay sore, but they never heal.

Children who are already wary from bumping up against the wall of poverty, without title I remedial education, will never heal from these cuts.